

Britain 1972



**HAVE OUR
CHILDREN A
FUTURE?**

SPEARHEAD comment

WHAT WE THINK

on Contemporary Britain

1972: Taking Stock

Have our children a future? At the start of a new year, when it seems most natural to engage in stocktaking, surely it is opportune to ask this question. We ask it at the outset of 1972.

To all except the diehard partisans of the present Government, this year, and the future beyond it, hold little promise for us. We are again in economic difficulties — how many still alive can remember when we were not? And the difficulties appear to be getting worse. Unemployment is up to around the million mark. Inflation is worse than ever; every week registers to the housewife an increase in the price of something. Taxation is high; investment is low; there is little confidence in Britain; More and more people are emigrating; an even greater number would leave the country if they could.

The Government continues its fanatical campaign to push Britain into the Common Market, riding roughshod over all opposition, treating with contempt the wishes of the people, who still stand in a majority of two to one against. The politicians shout about the need for 'majority rule' in Rhodesia, but they don't want to have majority rule in our own country.

Immigration doesn't seem to stop. Despite all the soothing assurances of the Government, the newcomers continue to pour in. If one channel of entry is closed, they find another. A gigantic and terrifying race problem builds up in many of our towns and cities, with black births now outnumbering white in some. An age of racial strife looms before us similar to that which we have seen in America. But still nothing is done to really alter the situation. There

is talk, talk and more talk — indeed nothing but talk.

Law and order break down and crime goes up. Killings are on the increase despite the claims of the self-styled 'experts' that the death penalty did not prove a deterrent. Robbery with violence is now commonplace, and we are now sampling new and utterly foreign methods of killing, such as stabbing, in our city streets after dark.

Britain's status and respect among the nations of the world sinks to even lower depths. Within the lifetime of most of us living today, we were still a great world power, whose voice was heeded by all. In the space of just a few years we have made a sickening abdication of power; a decline more rapid than any in history, including that of the Roman Empire.

When we tried to persuade other countries to follow our policy of sanctions against Rhodesia, a few of them took any notice; most of them just laughed at us. They simply moved in and took our business. Today British citizens all over the world are no longer treated with the respect that is given to the subjects of a powerful government, which protects its own. Anywhere in the world Britons can be arrested and flung into jail without trial by some local despot, and the Foreign Office will hardly raise a murmur of protest, let alone apply pressure for their release.

Facts Well Known

In stating these facts we are saying nothing new, nothing that is not known to millions of people. A few years ago it was difficult to convince people of the

desperately low state of this country. The fact of our decline had not sunk in, and millions were still cushioned by the feeling of post-war prosperity. Now it is a different matter. Vast numbers of people have woken up to what has been happening. There is discontent everywhere, and respect for our political leaders has touched an all-time low.

The latter fact is hardly surprising in view of the shoddy quality of political life today. When the public read of debates in Parliament, they feel as if they are reading an account of kindergarten behaviour in one of our more permissive schools. The conduct and language is more like that of spoilt kids than of responsible adult men and women. Everyone seems to be concerned only to score a few cheap points at the expense of the opposing party rather than to govern the country properly.

Politicians not Trusted

At the same time trust in politicians has never been lower — and can this be wondered at? Time and time again our political leaders have lied to the people and made fraudulent promises, saying that they will do one thing and then doing another, saying that the situation is fine when in truth it is deplorable.

When the quality of politics in the country is so desperately low that millions of people can see that it is low, when the state of the country generally is so bad that millions can see that it is bad, when discontent with the way things are going gets greater and greater with every day that passes, one might ask: why do things go



THE CHANGING FACE OF BRITAIN

Cross section of crowd at school sports meeting in the Midlands.

Spearhead

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Editorial Office: The Nationalist Centre, 10 Birkbeck Hill, London S.E.21. Tel: 01-670 0118. Editor: John Tyndall

Asst. Editor: Martin Webster

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on like this? Why do the people tolerate such bad leadership and such bad policies? Why do they not find better leadership and new policies?

This is indeed the question that gets close to the root of our troubles, for it spotlights the apparent powerlessness of the majority to exercise their will, the powerlessness of the body politic to renew itself so that the country might again live.

We in this journal believe that although this great majority in Britain has become alive to the gravity of our situation, to the fact that something is deeply wrong in our country, it has not yet become alive to the full extent of the change that is necessary if things are to get better. It is still led astray by men who speak of fresh policies that at the best are only half-hearted solutions to the problem. It is still bemused by remedies that represent only anaesthetics and sedatives, not the operation that will cure the disease.

Decayed Framework

Above all, the great majority is still inclined to seek salvation within the decayed framework of old party politics, imprisoned in the vortex of old party loyalties based usually on outmoded class attitudes. It is still in large part hypnotised by the presentation of 'new programmes' produced regularly by the old party salesmen, not realising that these are merely the old programmes given a fresh coat of polish and with the words rearranged.

Of course the old parties foster this tendency by continually blaming each other for the country's ills. When things are seen not to be going well, the party in opposition will always blame the party in power. Likewise the party in power will blame the party in opposition, saying that its own failures are simply the result of its inheritance from its predecessor. This sterile and shallow game goes on from year to year, from decade to decade, without the hint of any acknowledgement from the old party establishment that that establishment as a whole, the system as a whole, is the real culprit.

Of course it is the old party establishment as a whole, and the system as a whole, that are the culprits! Do they really think that Britain's ills are of just a few years' origin, transient ills remediable by transient solutions? Anyone who thinks this is blind to recent history. All the major ills of Britain have been building up ever since the war, in which time we have seen several governments, and many ills have been building up for much longer.

Our economic ills, for instance, have been building up throughout this century — because of the failure of one generation of leadership after another to produce policies that would meet the facts of the modern age of economics. How pitiful it is, therefore, to hear politicians talking



TWEEDLEDUM

'New Programmes' that are merely . . .

all the time as if our economic difficulties could be attributed simply to the mistakes of this or the last government!

Any calm consideration of our present position in Britain, and of the route by which we have come to that position, must lead to the conclusion that really drastic change, revolutionary change, is needed in the policies of this country: policies that will tackle our national ills at their roots and overcome them permanently, policies that will once again put Britain in the front of the march of modern man, policies that will secure the British future, for countless generations yet unborn.

Incapacity for Change

Yet in this age that demands change what of the party that always poses as the instrument of change — the Labour Party? The Labour Party hasn't produced one new idea in more than thirty years. The Labour Party, and the whole political Left, still wallow in the thinking of a century ago, fighting the futile battles of an age long passed. The Left still shouts today about the evils of 'Capitalism', yet it still has no economic policy to offer except that which commits the British worker to be dependent on an international trading system dominated by the very capitalist forces that it condemns. It weeps convincing tears about poverty in Calcutta or Timbuktoo, yet it has failed in all these years to overcome poverty in Glasgow and Liverpool. It prattles about 'progress', yet it defends a structure of industrial relations that is at least half a century out of date. Far from being a force for change, the Left breathes and personifies the spirit of reaction.

Sensing that the people demand change, the Tories have tried to abandon their old clothing and come out posing as a party more radical than their opponents. But

what have they changed? They have changed the currency, although it was Labour's idea in the first place. They've introduced new government ministries, creating more jobs for the boys. They seek now to change the old county boundaries. In the matter of trifling changes, which create more nuisance than they yield in profit to the country, the Tories' achievements are very good. But in fundamental changes — the kind needed to reverse the downward slide of Britain — their record is non-existent. In all essentials they have left the old order intact; they intend us to muddle along in the same old way. Like Labour, they represent reaction, lethargy and stagnation.

New Party Needed

This journal has for seven years fought for a fundamental change of affairs in Britain, but unlike many others it sees no prospect of the changes we need so long as we are ruled by the old parties and their agencies. The first change of all that we require, and the most essential, is a new political party that will breathe into the life of Britain a new spirit, for only by this means will we get the new policies that Britain needs so much. And if such a new party is to be effective it must not represent any sectional interests, but must have the capacity to unite the whole nation. For only by the full support of the vast majority of the people, of all classes, can it have the power to rule



TWEEDLEDEE

. . . the old programmes

properly and carry out lasting reforms.

In the last few years we have seen such a party created in the National Front, which has grown from tiny beginnings to a movement of thousands with active branches in many parts of Britain. In this New Year's issue we are devoting our whole space to an examination of the great alternative provided by the National Front to the old parties that have impoverished Britain.

Economic Sickness:

ECONOMIC troubles in Britain are nothing new. They have been with us throughout the whole living memory of most people alive today. Economic decline has been taking place, not just over the last five or ten years, but at least over the last half century.

Yet the old political parties argue the matter as if our troubles were only a recent phenomenon. The Opposition blames the Government for inflation and high unemployment figures. The Government bounces the ball back at the Opposition by saying that it has inherited the mess from the Government before. But of course, you will remember, that was exactly what the Government before said about the Government before that.

But all this point-scoring between the old parties is sheer futility, as anyone will quickly realise when they consider how long the troubles have been with us and how they have been a characteristic feature of Government after Government for decade after decade.

The truth is that our troubles are not especially the fault of any one government, of any one of the old parties. They are the fault of the system — the system that all the old parties support.

The economic system is fundamentally wrong in two respects. Firstly, it ties Britain to the free-for-all of international trade. Our economic existence is so bound up with the behaviour of international markets that no British Government is able, even should it be willing, to take the necessary action to restore economic health because all the time it is dealing with conditions outside its control. It cannot ensure full employment because it cannot ensure that foreign customers will want to buy the goods that British workers are employed to make. It cannot progressively improve wages because that will price British goods out of the world markets where they have to compete against sweated foreign labour. The result is that we have continual industrial unrest, which further aggravates the position.

PROPER ROLE OF FINANCE

Secondly, the system is wrong with regard to the function of finance. The proper role of finance, of money, is to circulate in such a way that enables industry to produce the very maximum of which it is capable. This means being always in adequate supply to provide the investment that modernises and expands industry and to provide the purchasing power in the home market to consume what industry produces. This is possible so long as government has complete control of all

financial forces, and regulates the supply of money in proper relation to the real wealth that the community can produce. But instead of this being so, control over the flow of money lies predominantly in the hands of private forces, the forces of banking and high finance, through their power to issue credit. Naturally, the policies of these private forces are determined by their own interests rather than by the needs of the community, and so the flow of money, or lack of it, proceeds in a way that best profits the big private money powers.

At a certain point these twin evils of the system become related to one another and perpetuate one another. Because so much of Britain's business is international, Britain's monetary affairs become international. This means that our power to determine the flow of money in our own economy is circumscribed by all kinds of international rules and conditions, conditions which govern the value of the Pound abroad, conditions which are subject to all kinds of gambling by international speculators, who buy and sell the currencies of nations as a punter at the races backs horses according to the form book, conditions which allow financial interests in Britain to transfer money which

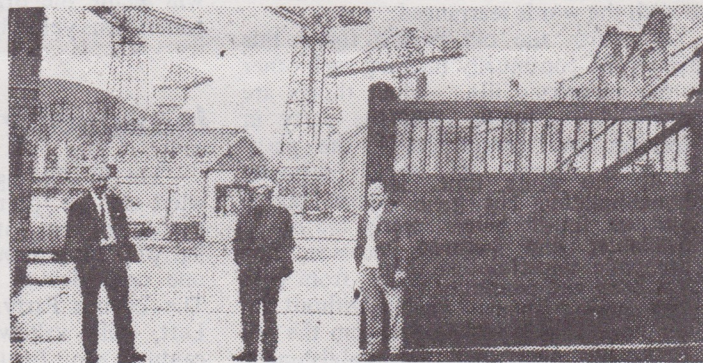
effort.

We are in this situation because our politicians persist in meeting the facts of the Twentieth Century with the policies of the Nineteenth Century. The Nineteenth Century was the century in which British manufacturers had a considerable dominance of world markets, so that 'liberal' trading policies worked to their advantage, although not always to the advantage of those who toiled in their factories. The Twentieth Century is a century in which this dominance has long been lost and in which there are now scores of major manufacturing nations, each seeking the position in world trade that best serves their own interests. Against these competing interests Britain for many decades has been losing out. It is a situation that for well over half a century has demanded an entirely new system and entirely new policies, yet all we have had is a succession of attempts to prop up the old system and justify the old policies.

NATIONAL POLICY

The new system demands above all else a national policy instead of an international policy. It demands that Britain frees herself from the superstition that

DOOMED
SHIPYARD
A Victim of
international
trade jungle



is the life blood of British industry to Africa or the Orient to set up cheap sweatshops where local labour, working at coolie rates, can produce goods which undercut and ruin British industry on the world markets and the home market.

These are the consequences of economic internationalism and liberalism as they have ruled the policies of British governments throughout most of living memory, yet confronted with these consequences the best that the leaders of the old parties seem to be able to do is scamper from one foreign capital to another holding international conferences in which they clamour for yet more internationalism and 'liberalisation' of trading policies! They are like a cat chasing its own tail in ever increasing circles until it drops exhausted from the

her prosperity is always tied up with foreign trade and dedicates herself to increasing her domestic trade. It demands that Britain shall become self-sufficient in the products in which she is able to be self-sufficient, and that she seeks to obtain all necessary imports under conditions that are as far as possible free from the turmoil of the international trade rat-race.

The first need is to give the British producer complete call on the home market. It means, in a word, protection. Except in a few specialities, we will not buy from abroad what we can make ourselves in this country. This includes just about all the major manufactured products, and leaves only food and raw materials to be imported. And even in the case of the latter two items there is much

The Root of the Trouble

that modern technology can do to lessen our reliance on other countries. We now have oil discoveries in the North Sea that will eventually supply half our needs. British farmers have said that they can supply a far greater part of our domestic food requirements if only they have the protection that ensures that they can sell their products.

These policies will mean that as we have to import less from abroad we will have to export less abroad. More and more will the livelihood of our workers depend on the home market here in Britain, which we can assure to them and which we can control, instead of foreign markets which we cannot ensure or control.

Purchasing power in the home market should then be created to consume the full produce of which home industries are capable. This can be done if Government takes over all the prerogative of money supply now being exercised by privately controlled finance — in effect, international finance, and if the British worker's dependence on export markets can be reduced to a level that does not require the continued depression of his wages to meet cut-price foreign competition.

Of course, in Britain self-sufficiency cannot be obtained to the same degree as in a country like America, with its enormously greater natural resources and the sheer size of its home economy. We will always have to import considerable raw materials and some food. Likewise, we will always need some export markets, even if not as many as today.

Here we turn to the immense potentialities of the British Commonwealth, which have been neglected by successive governments ever since the war. British commitment to GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), signed at the end of the war, has prohibited us from upgrading Commonwealth trade preferences. This and our subsequent policy of entering the Common Market have alienated our once loyal Commonwealth partners and driven them towards their own separatist economic policies. If we would not support them, they could hardly be expected to support us. The result is that British industry now is unable to call on the immense resources of the Commonwealth except on the same terms as it would deal with foreign countries.

REPUDIATE G.A.T.T. AND E.E.C.

We propose the immediate repudiation of GATT and of the Common Market, so that British policy can start to mend the broken links with the Commonwealth and reconstitute Commonwealth trade preferences. These cannot be established

on the old lines, with the Dominions buying all their manufactured products from us. They now have their own manufacturing industries to protect. But in return for our giving them preference in all raw materials and foodstuffs imported into Britain we have the best possible chance of negotiating preference in all manufactured products imported by them.

Commonwealth partnership is natural and beneficial to Britain. It is natural because of the strong links of flesh and blood that bind the majority of people in the Dominions to this country. It is beneficial because trade with the Dominions does not mean the flooding of the British market of goods that compete on a cut-price level with those made at home. Elsewhere in this issue we have described the basis for a new Commonwealth, which is one of a partnership of white nations, and not the multi-racial non-partnership that we have today. Where British workers met competition in the Commonwealth, it would be the competition of highly paid workers like themselves, not the competition of coolie sweatshops such as International Finance equipped to the ruin of the Lancashire cotton industry and which it now threatens to equip further to the ruin of countless other great industries in Britain and the developed countries.

Again this brings us back to the question of Government control of financial forces. Under the terms of 'liberalisation' anyone is able to move money out of Britain for the purpose of setting up these sweatshops in the Far East or elsewhere for greater profit. It means that profit earned in Britain is not ploughed back into Britain and for the benefit of Britain. What Government must do in the future is legislate to prevent money being moved out of the country in this way in all cases where it cannot be proved that it will benefit the country.

Government control of all monetary forces is vital for another reason: it is the only way to curb inflation, which lies at the root of so many of our troubles today. For years the Tory Party has been serenading us with its diagnosis of the cause of inflation, which is a wrong one, and ignoring the cause which is the right one. The wrong diagnosis says that too many workers are demanding too great wage rises. In fact this is a consequence of inflation and not the cause of it. As long as inflation continues, the worker has no alternative but to ask for more wages to keep up with the cost of living.

The real cause of inflation lies in the monetary system. So long as there is not an equilibrium between the amount of money circulating in the economy and

the amount of wealth being created by production, there will either be inflation or deflation, both of which are harmful to the worker. And this equilibrium can only be established when the control of money forces is exercised by the Government and not by private financial powers, and when the British economy is insulated from the international financial system by being more self-sufficient.

BURDEN OF DEBT

Also because finance is a private free-for-all we find that an increasing portion of our national wealth is being sucked out of the economy in the form of private and public debt. To pay for this debt the costs of everything have to go up. Private companies are more and more in debt. Municipalities are in debt. There is the National Debt. Then there are foreign debts. Finally the individual is in debt through the mortgage on his house and in his many hire-purchase commitments. The mountain of debt occurs because most of the money that we use comes into the economy as debt — to the banks and private financial houses. We can only begin to cure inflation when we have cured the economy of the curse of debt on the scale that it has now attained. And we can only do this when Government controls the flow of credit at the bare interest rates that are necessary to pay for its administration.

In stipulating the control of money forces by the State, we are in fact advocating a policy which should commend itself to millions of people who believe themselves to be Socialists. Instead of the Socialism of the Left, which advances only the sterile and discredited policy of state-owned industry, which stifles enterprise, reduces efficiency and simply swells bureaucracy, the Socialism of finance gets to the root of the troubles of our modern economy and far more genuinely protects the worker from the worst excesses of capitalism.

These are the principles, then, which must lie at the centre of a truly radical programme which will offer an alternative to our long standing economic ills. They can be dismissed as too revolutionary, too drastic and impossible to achieve — as no doubt they will by the defenders of the old system. But without them we will continue to drift on, as we have done for half a century, in a state of economic decline, propping the system up with sedatives and half-measures, never getting to the root of the problem, never restoring the country to lasting health. We must have these reforms — because the alternative is poverty and eventual collapse.

Lefty 'Intellectuals' Breed National Anarchy

DURING the past ten years we have seen a disturbing increase in the incidence of armed robbery, homicide, assault, and vandalism. Parallel with these trends has been the introduction of the drug-addiction cult, the virtual legitimisation of a pornographic literature industry and an accelerating venereal disease epidemic.

Countless speeches have been made by Parliamentary politicians in which they have promised action to cope with these problems, but they have done nothing — except to pass laws to provide for the death of 'inconvenient' unborn children and for the life of all categories of murderer.

Many explanations have been offered to account for the decline in law and order. Our analysis is that liberalism is at the root of our present national decadence. How often have we heard the effete voices of self-styled 'reformers' telling us that the gangster, the thug, the drug pusher, are "not really wicked" but "victims of society" who should be cosseted and psychoanalysed, not punished. As every new outrage is perpetuated the trendy pundits tell us (shades of Dr. Heinz Kiosk): "We are all guilty!"

ENVIRONMENTALIST ANARCHY

The source of that self-destructive and anarchistic view is the contention at the heart of leftist-liberal dogma that an individual's conduct is determined by his environment. While environment certainly plays a part in helping to mould an individual's character, if the environmentalist (or, for that matter, the genetic inheritance) approach to the problems of delinquency is carried to extremes, as it is today, then Man's humanity is negated and he becomes regarded simply as just another member of the animal kingdom.

How often have we heard sociologists and other fashionable quacks attempt to excuse the horrific conduct of a dangerous criminal by employing such excuses as "his mother didn't breast-feed him", or "his father was an alcoholic" or "he didn't get a good education"? Time without number. Yet none of these 'experts' ever explain why all people who were emotionally, financially, or educationally deprived at some stage in their formative years are not criminally anti-social?

The reason why the majority of citizens are not criminally anti-social is not because they all come from secure environments but because they exercise the attribute peculiar to human beings (which environmentalists disregard): Free Will. Free Will



THE PICTURE THAT REVOLTED BRITAIN
Red demonstrator boots policeman in the face while crony holds him

is the faculty which enables each human being, unless utterly insane, to choose whether he shall engage in actions that are constructive (or 'good') or actions that are destructive (or 'bad'). An awareness of and exercises in Free Will provide the basis for a practical code of ethics which transcend pragmatic and hence ephemeral codes of social convenience.

PRIMACY OF FREE WILL

The liberals and leftists must sweep aside the existence of Free Will, otherwise their environmentalist theory would not hold any water. The environmentalist theory is vital to them because they are obsessed with the Utopian concept of a society composed of "equals". The proponents of this infantile fantasy claim that the reason why at present individuals manifest greatly varying intellectual attributes and behaviour patterns is because society does not provide a uniform socio-economic environment for its members. Hence their interest in Marxian socialism and, more recently, in genetical engineering, in the hope of building their Brave New World.

In order that environmentalism may be sustained in the political arena, the leftists and liberals have to press it into service to explain away criminal conduct. Thus, if the every action of an individual is regarded as having been pre-determined then there can be no justifiable basis for society to attempt to regulate its members'

conduct by deeming some actions as good (possibly meriting reward) and other actions as bad (possibly meriting punishment) — and hence no justification for the existence of organised society at all. The outcome of such thinking can only be anarchy, and it is just this chicken that is coming home to roost in the "enlightened" Britain of 1972.

Is it any wonder that young people are increasingly attracted to participate in all manner of anti-social and debilitating conduct when those whose job it is to guide them equivocate on or even openly reject the starting point of civilised conduct: the realisation that the individual is responsible, and hence accountable, for his actions?

CLERICS WITHOUT FAITH

Young people cannot get a firm lead from the Church these days (even if they ever could) because the majority of clergymen, having accepted liberal leftist environmentalism, have had to compromise the essential tenets of their faith and in so doing have lost the point of their function. As a result they cast around for contemporary functions such as faddish social work — or attempts to elevate their new materialist-humanist commitment to the status of a religion. (Rev. Paul Oestreicher, whom we exposed in our October 1971 issue is one of the leaders of the latter

Contd. on page 15

OF all the many excellent speeches made by Mr. Enoch Powell, none rang with a more urgent note in the hearts of millions of ordinary Britons than that which dealt with the menace of the 'Enemy Within'.

For years the British people have known that their country has been on the downgrade. Their magnificent and munificent Empire somehow got thrown away in a few years. Britain itself is just about to be absorbed as a mere county of the European super-state. Teeming millions of Afro-Asian Immigrants have swarmed and are still swarming into our island home, turning our cities into multi-racial slums. Organised crime, thuggery, and drug addiction dominate the news.

Britain is not the nation she was twenty years ago — she manifests all the symptoms of a demoralised conquered state. Yet when and where did the defeat take place, and who engineered it? This is what the confused British people want to know. Recently the Heath Government tried to provide an answer to this question by booting out 105 Russian 'diplomat' spies. But that act was an example of pure kidology because the main part of the war that has been and is being pursued against Britain is not being carried out by alien spies (with whom we always have had to contend) but by British citizens — the Enemy Within.

After the forces of International Communism failed to provoke a bloody physical revolution during the crisis years of the late 1920s and early 1930s, they changed their tactics where Britain was concerned. Instead of trying to capture Britain by way of the Working Classes they determined on a long-term programme of infiltrating and capturing the nation at the top.

CANCER ON THE CAMPUS

There can be no doubt that the Communists set as their first task the capturing of the Universities and other places of learning, for it is from the Universities and other centres of higher education that are drawn the people who will occupy the top positions in the Government, in the body politic as a whole, the civil service, the publishing, newspaper and broadcasting industries, and, of course, the teaching profession.

The benefits to the Communists of this system were exemplified by the career of the British Communist spy Kim Philby. He was a member of one of the myriad of leftist groups whilst at University in Cambridge. He was spotted, so far as is known, by a Professor at the College, and told to drop his political activism and go into the Civil Service. He ended up by becoming all but the boss of 'our' Secret Service. The name of the Professor who recruited him was never discovered. Who were his other proteges?

THE REAL NATURE OF THE RED THREAT

HOW BRITAIN IS BEING CONQUERED FROM WITHIN

Through the domination of the higher education complex, Marxists have been able to brainwash a substantial proportion of the students in their care.

Leftist lecturers have been able to oblige students to approach their studies from the fundamentally Marxian point of view. Look at any university 'set books' list on such subjects as sociology, history, economics, philosophy. Marxist authors lead the field. The opinions of scholars who do not assert some aspect of dialectical materialism are scorned, derided or ignored. Students who express an independent point of view are marked down at examinations. Lecturers and professors who presume to contradict their colleagues have their lectures broken up and are made the subject of harassment and assault.

"LIBERALS"

By these means a steadily increasing stream of rabid leftists have been injected into the top of our national life. Not all of the subversives thus hatched are or believe themselves to be Communists. The majority designate themselves as "liberals" and "progressives" but the main roots of their outlook are embedded in communistic thought, whether they realise it or not.

Once the first generation of subversives get themselves embedded in a place of power then they use that power to show preferment to the next generation, and so on, until whatever establishment they happen to be involved in becomes dominated by them.

Have you ever wondered why the B.B.C. unfliningly takes an anti-British line on every subject under the sun from I.R.A. activities, to Coloured Immigration, Rhodesia? The reason why is because those who govern the Corporation are so left wing that they have an official policy of only recruiting graduates for training to higher executive positions who can prove their left wing pedigree. Two years ago, six of the eight graduates chosen for such training were known leaders of various student communist organisations.

These same tactics have almost com-



BROADCASTING HOUSE
Headquarters of enemy propaganda

pletely won over the newspaper and publishing industries to the cause of subversion. (See the 'How Your News is Controlled' feature in our July, 1971, issue.) Today the biggest paperback publishers in Britain (Penguin Books) are pumping out such a stream of communistic, anarchistic and Trotskyite literature, that even left wing magazines have been caused to comment on the fact.

Likewise the cinema industry is dominated by Reds of every hue. Wherever we turn our minds are constantly being assailed by a barrage of lies, half-truths and propaganda, half of which is designed to destroy our moral values and patriotism, the other half to persuade us that the left-wing way is the "inevitable" alternative.

SUBVERSION IS FASHIONABLE

So, with the education system and the media for promoting ideas having been captured by elements who are consciously or unconsciously promoting the cause of world revolution, subversive and anti-British values have become the 'in' thing . . . and those who promote such ideas have become part of the Establishment. These elements in turn are able to give massive help to their soul-mates who are directly involved in politics and government.

Extreme left wing politicians are constantly invited to express their views at length

Contd. on page 15

Aid Britons; not Foreigners

DURING 1971 there was a concerted campaign to persuade the 'rich' nations of the world to give one per cent or more of their gross national product to the under-developed nations. This campaign was backed up by harrowing pictures of starving Indians, Africans and other non-European people. Numerous newspaper articles and television programmes sought to make Britons ashamed of their "relative prosperity" in the face of so much suffering.

But what is the true picture in Britain today? Despite the National Health and Social Security service, scores of thousands of British families are forced to live in damp, crumbling, rat-infested slums with no bathrooms and primitive outside lavatories. Hundreds of thousands of British old folk die every year from diseases caused directly by either cold and malnutrition. Hundreds of thousands of British children attend schools which are structurally dangerous health hazards.

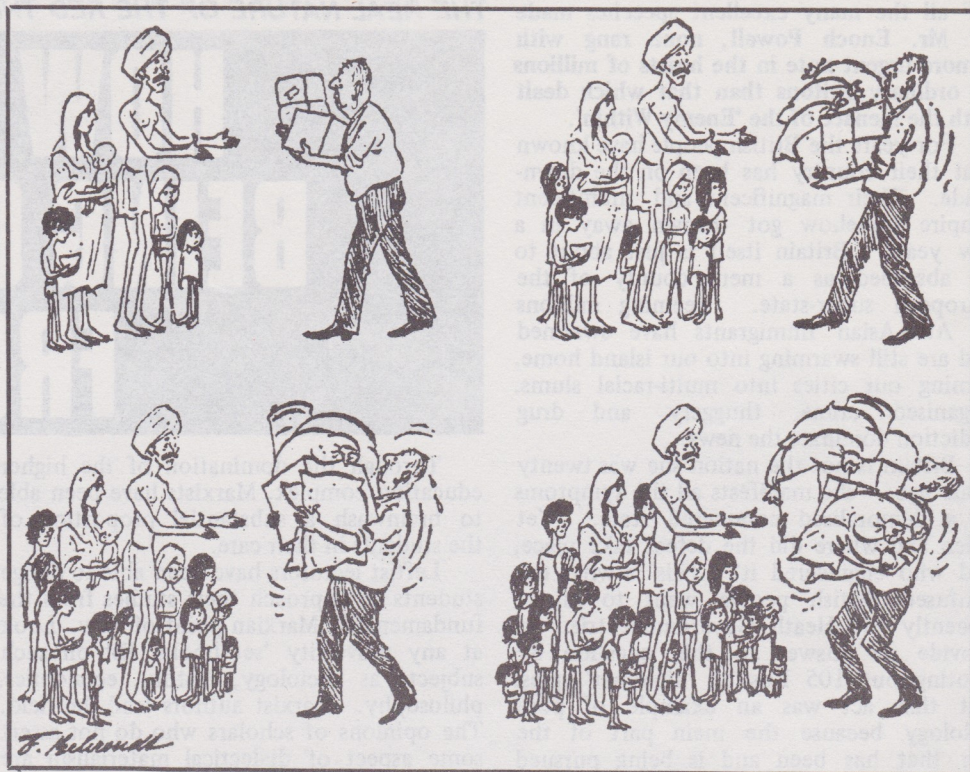
The National Health Service itself is tottering — as are all too many of the hospitals it operates.

The unpleasant facts of life are that in 1972 millions of Britons — especially since the onset of massive unemployment — are living in stark want — to the degree that their mental or physical health is impaired and their lives shortened. This is a shocking, disgraceful state of affairs for a country which had a representative at the meeting of the "ten richest nations" of the world in Washington recently!

LIMOUSINE LIBERALS

Yet the misery of so many of their fellow citizens is nothing to the bleeding-heart liberals and Communists of the Foreign Aid brigade. They, seemingly, only get the sort of warm rosy glow that comes from "do-gooding" if the people they are "do-gooding" to have black or yellow faces. Having committed themselves for years to supporting the political interests of upstart Afro-Asian nations at the expense of British political interests, they have to pursue their masochism and inverted racialism to the degree of putting food in the mouths of the Afro-Asian needy and ignoring the plight of their own White folk.

Furthermore, it is noteworthy that most of the leaders of the Foreign Aid brigade are wealthy middle and upper class people



How F. Behrendt of the Dutch newspaper, *Algemeen Handelsblad*, views the richer nations' efforts to help the developing countries.

with comfortable houses in the more select areas of our big cities and/or nice little cottages — or even mansions — in the country. These people, despite their socialistic pretensions, have an utter contempt for ordinary British folk, the majority of whom are patriotic, opposed to Coloured Immigration, internationalism and all of the other trendy fads of the "limousine liberals".

Where the Foreign Aid fanatics can be persuaded to admit that there are great needs to be met at home, they often state that these home needs could be taken care of by cutting down Britain's "arms bill". This is sheer nonsense, as the current crisis in Northern Ireland has proved. The British Armed Forces are already so small that in order to defend a part of our homeland from I.R.A. attack, large sections of our forces patrolling the Iron Curtain had to be removed and the Brigade of Gurkhas asked to take on sentry duty at Buckingham Palace!

BIRTH CONTROL

Apart from the factor of want at home, it is also a fact that even if Britain poured the whole of her gross national product into, say, India, every year for a hundred years, the squalor of that country would not be solved — indeed, it would probably be made worse, for the additional food would only stimulate that nation's suicidal birth-rate, which is the main cause of India's and most other Afro-Asian countries'

poverty problem.

Birth control systems should be the only aid we give to these countries — but it is well known that the masses of Afro-Asia are too superstitious, too apathetic, too bone idle and too stupid to adopt birth control. As a result they are beyond all help.

The theory has been advanced that Foreign Aid is useful in that it wins for the giver the gratitude of those who receive it. Not a day goes by when this theory is proved to be untrue. America has been the greatest giver of Foreign Aid the world has ever known — yet the poor nations of the world always side with the Communist bloc in the hope of biting off the hand that feeds them.

Until poverty and deprivation has ceased to be a factor of life in Britain, all Foreign Aid programmes must be scrapped — and even then British money must only be expended to sustain our friends. Let Russia fork out for our enemies!

All patriots should read

CANDOUR

The British Views Letter

edited by

A.K. Chesterton

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Croydon, Surrey.

WHEN Parliament at the end of last year voted in favour of the Conservative Government's drive to drag Britain into the Common Market despite the opposition of the British people there were many who had hitherto adopted a strong anti-Market position who gave up the fight to defend Britain's freedom. We did not.

We have been resolutely opposed to Britain's involvement in the European Economic Community since we began publication in 1964, for a wide range of political and economic reasons. Furthermore, we have constantly advocated a form of 'Common Market' of the British White Dominions as an alternative to our national submergence in the European morass.

Unlike the many unprincipled 'anti-Market' opportunists on both sides of the House of Commons and in the Beaverbrook Press, we do not believe that the anti-Market case has been negated simply because wheeler-dealers in Whitehall and the City have been able to buy a pro-Europe vote in the House of Commons. On the contrary, our fight for British national survival will intensify.

More and more people will be made to realise that Britain's membership of the Common Market will mean much more than just higher food prices, for the Common Market is not just, as its name suggests, an economic and trade association of the European nations, but a political structure in which Britain will cease to exist as a nation-state.

CENTRALISATION OF POWER

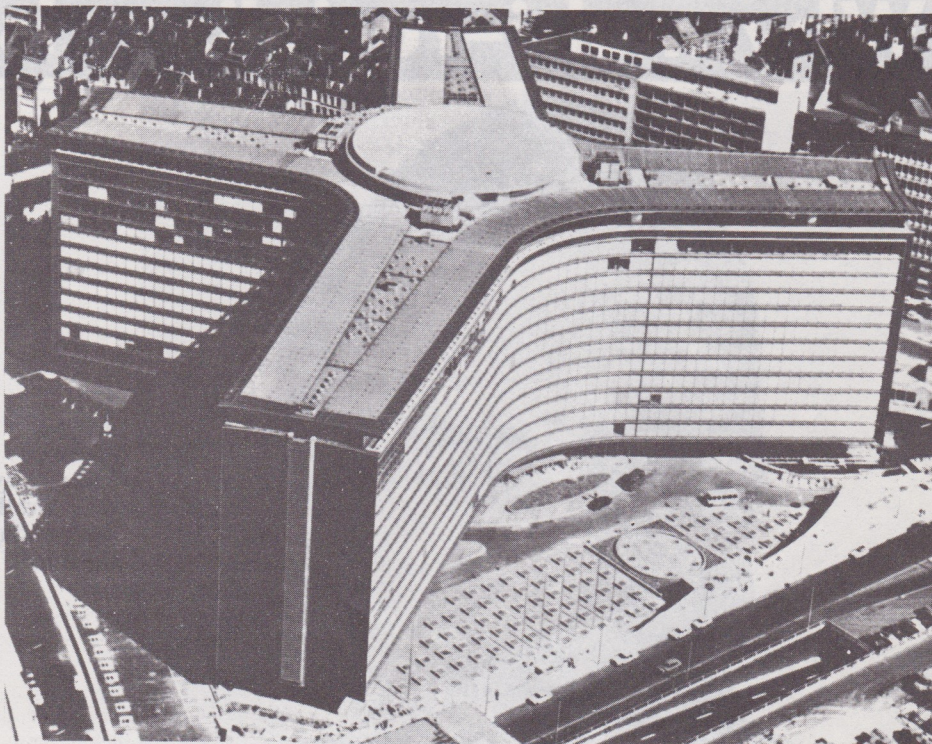
The Common Market, then, is about the centralisation of power — economic and political — and as such it poses a threat to freedom at every level of our lives. To begin with, the British people will lose the right to be able to elect a sovereign British Parliament. Increasingly the Parliament in London will become little more than a glorified County Hall for the European super-state, with no power to refuse the will of the E.E.C. bureaucrats.

Lord Dilhorne, Conservative Lord Chancellor in 1962 admitted that Common Market organs of government have super-national powers which override the powers of member nations' Parliament and Law Courts. E.E.C. regulations would have to be given immediate effect in British law, and Parliament would not even have the right to debate them. Any British laws which conflicted with European laws would have to be altered. Recent negotiations have not modified any of these intolerable impositions.

The economic effects on Britain of E.E.C. membership will be increasingly disastrous. Firstly, it has to be recognised that Britain is, geographically speaking, a peripheral area of the European 'Community'. Economic forces are such that in national or federated economies, money

THE COMMON MARKET

KEEP BRITAIN FREE: KEEP BRITAIN OUT!



TEMPLE OF THE EUROCRATS

E.E.C. Commission Building Brussels, from where we will take our orders.

— and hence industry, and hence population — tend to cluster together. As Europe is being organised as a single 'national' economy this economic tendency will have the effect of luring capital investment away from industry in Britain into industry based on the European mainland.

Many British industries will therefore be faced with the alternative either of closing down or uprooting themselves and resettling on the mainland, not only in order to seek investment but in order to have more direct access to the majority of Common Market consumers — who of course reside on the mainland. Denied its traditional outlets through genuine international trade and inter-Dominion trade, British industrial might will wither and die, and increasing numbers of Britons, especially skilled workers, will be forced to abandon the land of their birth in order to seek work.

DEPRESSED INDUSTRIAL AREA

The inhabitants of the British Isles will be composed of a caretaker population of old folk, Coloured Immigrants, civil servants and tourist industry operatives.

At best Britain can hope to become a sort of gigantic floating holiday camp for Europe's industrial workers — and at worst it will fulfill the awful prediction of the economic Professor Nicholas Kaldor: "... Britain would become the 'Northern Ireland' of Europe — an increasingly depressed industrial area, with mass emigration the only escape."

This must not be the fate of our great nation. Britain may not rule a fifth of the world's earth surface as once she did, but her people are still peerless, still possess an unbounded potential for good. Under the right leadership the British people can still be the trailblazers of progress in many important fields. But to fulfill such a destiny the British nation must possess sovereign independence, must possess the assets whereby her population may be sustained, must sustain close links with the British nations in other parts of the globe.

This is why our journal, and the National Front, which it supports, will never abandon the fight against the treason of British entry into the Common Market, and should Britain be forced into the Market in 1973 we will fight for all we are worth for her withdrawal.

BRITAIN HEADS FOR RA

Why multi-racialism is doomed and



ENOCH POWELL
Sacked by
Mr. Heath
for stating
the truth

NOTHING less than a racial catastrophe similar to America confronts Britain if there is not a drastic change in immigration policies – very soon.

This is the warning that Enoch Powell has given to the nation with increasing clarity over the past three or four years.

And Enoch Powell is right!

Yet despite this warning, and the fact that it represents the feeling of the overwhelming majority of native British people, immigration policies remain unaltered in all essentials.

True, there has been talk of 'controls' by both Labour and Tory Governments, and certain legislation has been introduced which in theory prohibits the entry of certain classifications of immigrant. But in these matters theory and fact are poles apart.

The fact is that immigrants continue to pour in.

This can be confirmed by anyone who works daily in the great ports and railway stations through which immigrants pass to get into this country, as well as the air

terminals, where wealthier travellers make their entry. A regular sea of black and brown facts can be seen at the immigration offices.

All that legislation has in fact done has been to alter the official classification of new entrants. Because the legislation allowed immigrants to come in provided they could prove themselves to be 'dependents' of other immigrants, more and more enter under this category, which it is not easy for the authorities to disprove.

In 1969, after 'control' legislation had been passed, 43,000 immigrants were said to have been admitted into this country.

In 1970 the authorities made great play of the fact that this number (and we have to take their word for the figures) had decreased slightly to 39,000. The inference was that the trend was downward.

But, downward trend or not, let us consider for a moment what an increase of just these proportions represents. To do so, we have to take into account the birth-rate of immigrants and the increase of that rate that even the smallest yearly

entry causes.

It is a fact that the yearly rate of coloured immigrant births stands at at least 60,000. Add to this the increase that we get through entry into the country of immigrants and we arrive at a total annual increase in the coloured population of around 100,000.

What of the white population of Britain? During the two years with which we have dealt its average birth-rate was approximately 170,000. Against this must be balanced the number that emigrate from Britain to overseas, which in the same two years averaged 130,000.

INCREASING FASTER THAN BRITONS

In other words, the yearly increase in the number of immigrants is much greater than the yearly increase in the number of Britons!

Because of these trends, even the 'race relations' industry, which is prone always to play down on dangers in this field, now admits that by 1985 the coloured population of Britain will be well over 3 million. Government estimates put the figure of 3½ million. The probable figure is at least 4 million.

Even accepting Government figures, 3½ million is about 7 per-cent of the likely population of England and Wales in 1985!

From these figures perhaps it will be seen that those of us who have been forecasting a race problem on the American scale have not been exaggerating.

In America the coloured population is about 12½ per-cent of the whole. But there are two things that we must remember about the situation there. Firstly, negroes have lived in America from very early times. They have had ample time to increase. Secondly, America is a country with abundant open spaces. It has nothing like the overcrowding problems of Britain. It has infinitely greater natural resources than Britain.

Our situation, with the much more rapid increase of coloureds and the much greater pressure of population on resources, points to a race explosion which could in time become even worse than that of America!

Yet neither Conservative or Labour parties, in office or out of office, have

RACE CATASTROPHE

why repatriation is a must

offered any policy which might avoid such an explosion. Mr. Powell and a tiny few have stood apart from their parties, but their protests have been ignored. Mr. Powell, for his pains, was kicked by his party into the back benches.

What in fact is the policy of the old parties to meet the racial problem? It is only to press for more and more 'integration'.

Integration at all costs. Integration, whether the British people want it or not. Integration, if necessary, by compulsion of the law.

This is the meaning of the legislation that has been introduced under the Race Relations Act. We must integrate with the immigrants. We must open our businesses to them, our houses to them, our clubs to them, our schools to them. If we don't, we can go to prison.

But in fact how successful is 'integration'? We can learn something from the example of America. Says Ben Holman, director of the Justice Department's Community Relations Service: "I started out at 14 picketing for integration, but it's not going to work. We've got to admit publicly that we've failed."

The opinion of Mr. Holman, who is a Negro, is backed up by the U.S. Department of Education, which after years of effort to integrate the schools of America had to admit: "South Africa is right. If you want peace in the schools; if you want children to learn; if you want kids to grow up with memories of happy school-days, then keep black and white apart."

The fact is that wherever integration has been pursued in America, whether of schools or other institutions, it has made the racial problem far, far worse. America's 'integrated' cities are cauldrons of racial violence.

Ah, some will say, but this country is different. We're more tolerant than the Americans. We can succeed where they have failed. Just because integration has met with difficulties there, it does not mean that we cannot overcome them.

So far the evidence does not bear this optimism out. Race trouble in our cities, even if it has not reached the scale of America yet, is increasing rapidly. In the schools British teachers are experiencing just the same problems with multi-racial classes. The much vaunted 'discrimination'

laws in employment are proving more trouble than they are worth. Employers are now afraid to refuse immigrants jobs, even if their qualifications are lower than white applicants. This is resulting in more bitterness towards immigrants building up.

Integration has an important political by-product in Britain, as in America. The more the Negro and the Asian are promised 'equality' with everyone else but fail to achieve that equality by the breakdown in the integration process, the more they become discontented and rebellious. This opens the way for their exploitation by extreme left-wing political groups, such as Black Panthers. These people provide the perfect material for violent revolution in America and Britain, a violent revolution which would be impossible without them.

In America it has already gone a long way towards this situation. In Britain it has started recently. Black and Asian militant groups are forming in big immigrant areas. The groups are permeated by Marxist and Leninist ideas. Their aim is violent overthrow of the existing society. They have already caused a lot of trouble by hostile demonstrations against the Police.

EXPLOSION BUILDING UP

Not only then are we building up for ourselves the ingredients of an explosion in this country by importing a race problem, it is an explosion of which political extremists intend to take welcome advantage. Was it not Marx who said: "The British will never make their own revolution; foreigners must make it for them?"

But supposing, against all these predictions, integration in Britain actually **did** work. Supposing the problems actually **were** overcome. Supposing the theory proved true that we would avoid the explosion seen in America. Supposing that in time the newcomers actually were peacefully integrated into the British population. It would still leave a crucial question to be asked.

Do we want integration?

For let us be quite clear as to what integration means. It means above all a fundamental alteration in the British population. If, as seems likely, coloureds represent at least 7 per-cent of England and Wales by 1985, what percentage are they going to amount to in 2005, 2045,

Black Power raises its ugly head in U.S.A.



2085?

By those times we will have become a largely negroid nation. Perhaps indeed Negroes and Asians together will form the majority, and will demand 'majority rule'!

Fantastic? Not a bit of it. When we realise that the problem that we have now has built up from almost nothing over a mere 25 years, when we realise the much higher birth-rate of the immigrant stocks, when we realise that all the time Britons themselves are emigrating to the Commonwealth, this can be seen as no mere fantasy. It could happen. **Eventually, if not by the time stated, it is certain to happen.**

Is this the kind of country that we want our descendants to live in?

To say no is not to hate other people because of the colour of their skin; it is simply to wish to preserve our country as it has been handed down to us.

And the fact is that the British people by numerous opinion polls have already said no!

And if the people's answer is to be no, our duty is clear. **Immigration has to be STOPPED, and REPATRIATION has to begin.**

Compulsory repatriation? Yes, if necessary, compulsory repatriation!

If this is considered harsh to those who have to be repatriated, we can only say that if it is necessary to be harsh to one generation in order to spare a much greater harshness to countless future generations, we should not shirk that necessity.

Let us recall Mr. Powell's own words on the matter: "If history has ever to pass verdict on the break-up of Britain, it is the wilful blindness of the 1970s where it will lay the guilt."

NATIONALISM and Internationalism are terms with which the readers of this journal must now be very familiar because we use those terms very regularly. But how many people in Britain really know what they mean?

What is Nationalism?

What is Internationalism?

Let us first ask the Internationalist. He will immediately say that Nationalism is old fashioned, narrow, selfish, dangerous and impractical in a shrinking world; that Internationalism is modern, outward looking, altruistic, sensible and realistic. He will say that this is so because the Nationalist wants to shut his country off from the rest of the world and look upon the other nations of the world with hatred and suspicion, while he, the Internationalist, wants to see friendship and cooperation between the nations.

It all looks very simple when presented in that way, doesn't it? If that is how it really is, how could any responsible person be a Nationalist? How could any reasonable person not be an Internationalist?

But that is not how it really is; that is just how it is made to appear by Internationalist propaganda.

The real truth is that Nationalists and Internationalists do **not** differ in wanting friendship and cooperation between the nations. The Nationalist wants these things as much as the Internationalist.

The difference is this: the Internationalist **assumes** that there can be friendship and cooperation between the nations at all times, that you can have a world in which nations will renounce for ever the spirit of rivalry and 'one-upmanship' — not just some nations; **all** nations.

The Nationalist does not make this assumption — because he knows human nature better. He knows that there will always be some nations that will want to rival others, to be 'one up' on others, just as there will always be individuals who want to do so. He knows that a world in which all nations renounce national ambitions and no longer put a priority on national interests, though it may be a beautiful dream, is simply unattainable.

It has never been attainable in thousands of years.

The Nationalist makes it a principle to seek friendship with other nations where and when it is possible, to seek cooperation with other nations where and when it is possible — and useful.

But he recognises that the main factor making for his country's welfare in the world is its own efforts and its own resources — its own self-reliance.

COOPERATION FROM STRENGTH

His principle is to make his own country strong by reliance upon its own attributes, then to cooperate with other nations, where feasible, from a position of strength.

BRITAIN AND THE WORLD (1)

The Case for British Nationalism

Unlike the principle of the Internationalist, which is to depend for his own country's strength, indeed for its whole existence, on the benevolence of other countries — regardless of whether it is practical to expect that benevolence.

We don't think this latter policy is sensible or realistic. That is a reason why we are not internationalists.

What of the claim that Nationalism means hatred of other nations — while, presumably, Internationalism means love of other nations? Well, no doubt every Nationalist, like every Internationalist, has his likes and dislikes among the nations. But the true Nationalist, because he loves his country above all else, can understand the man of another nation who feels the same. The proof of this is that there is very seldom conflict in the world between nations whose leaders think nationally. Probe the true nature of the Internationalist, on the other hand, and you will more often than not find that behind his facade of 'love for all humanity' he has as much hate for other peoples in the world as anyone; perhaps not hate for them as nations or races, but hate for them if they have a different political point of view to his own. This is the source of much more conflict in the world.

The allegation of the Internationalist that Nationalism is dangerous is a much used weapon in today's war of ideas. It is indeed possible that in certain cases the furtherance of Nationalist aims can carry dangers — dangers for certain other nations.

But in fact the ideology of Internationalism has implications which are **far more dangerous** — and dangerous for **all** nations.

The abiding obsession of the Internationalist, of whatever his political colouring, is the ever greater centralisation of world power — political power, economic power, military power. And indeed every internationalist will admit, although some more readily than others, that the eventual aim for mankind should be World Government.

But have all those people who support this trend towards the greater centralisation of power stopped for a moment to think **who will wield that power, who will be the eventual world governors?**

Is it not true that this trend towards centralisation of power and World Government would be exactly the kind of trend

favoured by a potential world dictator?

The fact is that such centralisation of power is something that it is far too dangerous to entrust to any one man or group of men.

Within the nation state great power obtained by a ruling clique could have bad effects, but in most instances they would be local and would only affect people locally. But with the centralisation of power over the whole world the whole human race would be affected.

That is another reason, the strongest reason, why we are not internationalists.

AMBITIONS OF POWER

We believe that behind all the woolly idealism of the internationalist dream there lie the unscrupulous ambitions of men whose sole aim is power — world power — for themselves. They promote the idea of centralisation in order that they may be the central bureaucracy; they promote the idea of World Government in order that they may be that Government.

For at least half a century this doctrine of Internationalism, highly attractive to potential world dictators but highly dangerous to nations that value their freedom, has been supported by the three senior political parties of Britain. It has reduced Britain from a rich and powerful nation to a vassal state.

If Britain is to recover her position in the world, if she is to be great and free once again, her policies must be governed by Nationalism rather than Internationalism.

British Nationalism does not mean shutting Britain off from the rest of the world and hating other nations; it simply means putting Britain first. For a government to put its own country first is as natural and right as for a mother to put her own child first — before other children. Because a mother puts her own child first, it does not mean that she hates other children or cares nothing about them. For a government to put national interests first, it does not mean that it hates other nations or cares nothing about them.

We do not want a British Government that lives in a state of antagonism with the rest of the world, but we do want a Government that puts British interests first — a thing which no British Government has done for a long time.

That is why we are Nationalists.

WHY WE MUST AGAIN BE A GREAT POWER

AS the young Briton of today looks out from his island home across the seas to the world outside and around, what kind of world is it that confronts him? What world has he to look forward to in the future?

To his Grandfather it was a world in which the British people had a place second to none, in which they were inferior to no nation and subordinate to no nation, in which their destiny was their own and their existence assured.

To him it is a world in which none of these things exist. Britain has been eclipsed as a world power; her influence is on the wane. She occupies a subordinate position in her alliance with America. She has no destiny to call her own. Her existence is far from assured.

Britain, in fact has experienced a decline more rapid than any other in history. No great empire that ever existed has lost so much in fifty years. At the end of World War I more than 11 million square miles of the earth's surface was British imperial territory. Now Britain has been reduced to a small, over-crowded island, fighting a losing battle to retain her remaining assets in a world dominated by giant new powers.

To the apologists for the old parties, this is a position to accept philosophically — as if it were nothing more than the inevitable process of providence at work, and to regard as a loss only from the point of view of sentiment. But nothing in fact could be further from the truth.

DECLINE NOT INEVITABLE

The decline of British power and Britain's world position was never inevitable, least of all was it the work of providence; it has been contrived by her enemies.

Nor is it merely a sentimental loss; it is a catastrophe of the first magnitude that jeopardises our freedom, our standard of life, our way of life, our entire existence as a people.

And this catastrophe we owe to one thing: half a century's failure of policy, half a century's failure of leadership.

Proper leadership over the last fifty years would have conducted our international policies with a view to enlightened national self-interest and the maintenance of our rightful assets and power.

Bad leadership has been able only to produce policies based on a woolly international idealism which never has governed and never will govern the affairs of the

world. Their legacy has been the transformation of Great Britain into Mini Britain.

Foolish policies, and the mistaken idealism inherent in them, have brought us in one decade after another into conflict with those who could have been our friends and into alliance with those who in reality have been our enemies. In particular, British foreign policy has helped to create two monsters, American Imperialism and Soviet Imperialism, which have worked consistently over half a century to undermine British world power and poach Britain's world assets. Of the two, American imperialism has proved the more destructive because it has worked under the cloak of a friendly alliance. To Britain the policy of riding under the shelter of American world power has proved to have the same results as that of the man who rode on the back of the tiger.

INSANE POLICIES

As insane as the policy of alignment with America is the policy of integration with Europe. Europe can offer Britain nothing of benefit economically. Europe can destroy Britain politically.

If British survival in the world of the future is something to still hope for, there must be a fundamental departure from these policies.

We must seek to rebuild our own world power, and to depend on that power alone for our survival, politically, economically, militarily.

Can the British Empire that has been destroyed be restored?

In its old form, no. Nor would it necessarily be a good thing for us if it were. The attempt to rule hundreds of millions of people of other races against their will would be exhausting for us, even if it were morally right.

What could be done, although the process would be slow and hard, is the unification of the white races of the former Empire into a new type of Commonwealth.

Such a policy is today not certain to succeed, but to us it represents the only possibility for the British people to regain their rightful position in the world and to ensure their economic existence for future centuries.

We must therefore pursue that policy for all we are worth.

This means working to strengthen our links with Australia, New Zealand and Canada, and restoring those links with South Africa and Rhodesia which have been so

criminally broken by recent British Governments.

With these countries we must remember two things: each has a firmly established tradition of self-government, but at the same time none has the power on its own to pursue a fully independent course in the world. All are faced with the need to shelter under the protection of a great power-bloc, which at the same time is a bloc whose policies are in accord with their own national interests.

The American-dominated Western bloc is not that. The Soviet or Chinese blocs could never be that.

But a British Commonwealth bloc could become that.

Such a bloc would comprise countries with a combined population of nearly a hundred millions, with the vast majority being of British stock — more homogeneous than the other great blocs, and a combined area of over 8 million square miles, representing the greatest aggregation of natural wealth in the world.

These countries, by working together, could have the greatest future among the nations. By going their separate ways, they all stand to be swallowed up by other larger and less friendly blocs.

GREAT TASK

This, then, must be the great task of British world policy in the years to come: to negotiate such a relationship. Can it be done? Will the countries concerned cooperate? It is often claimed that they would not because they have now travelled far along the road to separation, and existing trends point to this separation increasing.

But how correct are "existing trends" as a guide to what can and should be done? Did "existing trends" in 1940 point to France and Germany joining together in a united Europe? Yet within a generation that was what happened!

We in Britain must not be guided by "existing trends" in the world — all of which augur badly for our national future — but by our own aspirations and our will to realise them.

And our first aspiration must be nothing less than the re-establishment of our position in the very front rank of world powers, an aim which is necessary not only to our self-respect as a people but to our physical survival in a highly competitive planet.

Wanted: a Renaissance of Western Man

SPENGLER called it the Decline of the West. The Soviets call it the eclipse of capitalist society. You may call it something else. It is not a question of what name one gives to it; it is a matter of something that is there, something that can be seen by millions of perceptive people but something which no-one seems to be able to do anything about.

It is a sickness, a deep moral and spiritual sickness that engulfs the peoples of Western civilisation and culture, and nowhere more than in Britain.

By 'moral' sickness we do not necessarily mean a departure from any particular religious code, although some may see it as that. We do not use the term 'moral' in the same sense that it might be used by pulpit-thumpers, old maids and killjoys. To get closer to our meaning we might reverse the words and call it a sickness of morale, a spiritlessness and lack of youth that characterises our civilisation today.

Yes, lack of youth! Perhaps those words come strangely to the practitioners of that modern fetish, the 'youth cult', which is something entirely different from real youth as we know it. The 'youth cult' is merely a social aberration, inspired by the mainly middle-aged to exploit the young and credulous. Sometimes the motive is just a cynical will-to-profit; at other times it is to find a ready market for ideologies that would be laughed at by the mature and responsible. But the process is always the same: seduce and flatter youth by telling it that this is an age in which it, youth, knows best and is the progenitor of a new and enlightened concept of society! Then reap the harvest in the ample cash that youth today has to throw around — or in the mob-power that youth can turn out onto the streets for the purposes of undermining civic order.

REAL YOUTH

Real youth is as different from the 'youth cult' as is the spring bloom of virile plants from the clammy grip of decayed fungi. Real youth is that condition of mind that rejoices in radiant health and strength, that wills the ascent of life's highest mountain-peaks, that feels in its nerves and limbs no limit on the capacity for epic achievement. Real youth is the moving spirit of every culture in its upward surge of life; the 'youth cult' as we know it today is only a prominent symptom of contemporary decadence.

Other symptoms are there for everyone to see: the spiritual exhaustion of the old art-creating stratum, which is reflected in the familiar excrescences of modern painting, sculpture, architecture, music and poetry — excrescences which seek to reduce those

things that should exhibit life's noblest experiences down to a form which expresses only a tortured intellectualism; the debasement of sexual love to an act of amusement for its own sake, completely divorced from the healthy urge to procreation — shown in another light by the loss of race-instinct that leads nations to want to reduce their numbers rather than expand them; the debasement of politics from an art of statesmanship and leadership to a squalid swindling match in which a man's worth is measured by the depth of his cunning and the size of his mouth.

Not least among the symptoms of our modern blight is the obsession for demanding a rational justification for every habit and attitude that has formed part of social custom, and, if it cannot be supplied, casting the custom aside. Thus homosexuality, which has been an object of revulsion on the part of nearly all normal people from the earliest dawn of civilised life, has to be 'proved' wrong as if by some mathematical or chemical formula, and when it cannot be so proved is instantly written into the catalogue of 'acceptable' behaviour. Thus with other like things. The new criterion for law and morality is not the deepest instinct that comes from out of the soul of the people; it is the rationalist equation arrived at by the academic quack when he emerges from his laboratory of social experiment.

Indeed the reduction to the purely rational of all life's great questions is very much part of the decay. No allowance for the deeply mystical and spiritual processes that move men and nations, as well as all great art, is made by our nowadays rulers of the mind. To such rulers, therefore, the concept of the heroic has no place in the values of society, since heroism is essentially irrational. And without the heroic a culture becomes mere insect existence. This of course is thoroughly appropriate to an age whose only concrete monuments are office blocks, supermarkets and multi-storey car-parks.

Hints of our Western moral catastrophe seem to be alive in the minds of those many who protest about the excesses of the 'permissive society' and indeed of those who talk of the need to preserve the 'quality of life'. Such clamours, however, show nothing approaching a mature understanding of the true extent of the crisis of civilisation. They are the cries of a man who knows he is ill merely by looking in the mirror and seeing unpleasant spots. In those cries there is no appreciation of

the inner sickness of the body metabolism which has produced the spots.

REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE

Appreciation of the inner sickness must lead to the conclusion that Western man can only rise again to become a great culture force in the world through a revolutionary change in existing institutions and values.

And that revolutionary change must embrace an utter repudiation of everything that is meant by Liberalism.

This is the supreme challenge that faces our generation. We have the task of rebuilding in Britain our own national wealth, strength and power, of bringing order and efficiency to replace chaos and confusion, of restoring national energies and confidence, of replacing lost assets and effecting social justice. But our task goes far beyond merely these things.

It is to prove wrong the Spenglerian thesis that every civilisation meets its moment of irreversible decline and death. We cannot say with certainty that we will succeed in this mission, but neither could that be said of every great mission by which the imprint of Western genius was made upon the four corners of the earth. Indeed one great symptom of the resurgence of the Western spirit will be the manifest will of ourselves and our movement to fight, without consideration of the odds or the reward, for the coming of a new dawn of that spirit in our own lost and bewildered country.

This task towers over economics and over politics, and to those engaged in it the squabbles of contemporary parties appear like the fighting of ants for a place in the cabbage patch. Beyond the everyday level of things such a task becomes the only thing that really matters, the task of determining whether over the next thousand years Western Man lives as Olympian or as Lotus-eater.

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Contd. from page 6

mentioned cult.)

Hence schools are turning out not only more and more illiterates (more per 100 than in 1901) but new citizens who have not received the slightest training in how to adjust to the normal problems and responsibility of adult life in a civilised community.

The law and order problem, therefore, like so many other problems our nation faces, is a problem of leadership. If our present leadership, armed with the environmentalist theory, has failed to provide us with a decent society in which to live, then clearly that leadership and its useless theories must be dismissed. We need not just dynamic new men at the top, but new men whose policies are firmly based on a practical ideology which in turn springs from unpragmatic ethical values. Britain needs, in fact, Nationalism.

Believing that people give of their best in a society which is manifestly just, a Nationalist government would strive to ensure that at every level constructive acts were rewarded and criminally anti-social conduct was punished. Thieves would have to repay their victims. Violent thugs could expect to experience physical pain themselves. Those who murdered in pursuit of crime would forfeit their right to live. Drug-pushers, pornographers and others who batted on human frailty for cash would become extinct.

If it is accepted that there is potential for good and for evil in everyone, regardless of their background, then it follows that the duty of those in authority is to strive to encourage the good by positively discouraging the evil. The alternative way is not "freedom" but pointlessness, futility and the decay of Man's ability to be great.

Contd. from page 7

As the centres of power increasingly become dominated by subversives, they are able to create new power complexes in order to provide more jobs for the boys. The most sinister example of this is the Race Relations Industry – a highly complex network of organisations, some governmental, some private, but all devoted to turning Britain into a multi-racial garbage heap. Many of the Community Relations Officers appointed under the Race Relations Act are self-admitted Marxists, some of whom are card-carrying members of the Communist Party. Their job is to bully White people and provide special rights for the Coloured invaders.

So the manipulators of International Communism are now starting to reap thousandfold the harvest they sowed thirty and more years ago in our Universities . . . and that harvest is at the top of our national life, not amongst ordinary people whose interests the master-conspirators claim they have at heart.

The mass of the British people are still sound at heart. They still have the essential strength — if they are provided with the knowledge, will and leadership — to win back their birthright and make Britain great and respected once again. But a national renaissance can only be assured after the Enemy Within have been rooted out and neutralised.

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Why Britain Needs a New Party

IT is not difficult to convince the man in the street today that something is seriously wrong with Britain and that great changes of policy are needed. He can see that for himself.

What is still difficult is convincing him that only a new political party can accomplish these changes, and that the building of such a new party must become the prime task of all Britons who want to see the country on its feet.

Why is there this difficulty? Mainly because in British people party loyalties are deeply ingrained, and because under the British political system it is terribly difficult for a new party to establish itself as an electoral force.

Remember, political parties do not come and go in this country like they do in many other parts of the world. All of the three major parties are comparatively old and the Conservatives and Liberals extremely old. And smaller parties cannot gain the influence in Parliament that they can in some other countries because our electoral system only gives seats in Parliament to a party that can get the largest number of votes in an electoral area.

This certainly means that the obstacles in the way of any new party are extremely formidable, so much so that the great majority of our countrymen and women still cannot conceive of any political power except through either of the big two, Conservative and Labour.

No matter how discontented they may be with the policies of these two parties as they stand today, they stick by them because they can see no alternative. If they are 'middle class' this attachment is usually to the Conservatives; if they are 'working class' it is usually to Labour. To each section of the community the rule of 'its' party, even if it is not very good, is preferable to the rule of the other.

Of course, these millions of people live under a tragic delusion.

They still genuinely think that the two major parties represent alternatives to one another, whereas in fact they are both only the tools of the International Money Establishment.

And there is nothing that the International Money Establishment wants better than to have such parties, maintaining as they do a bogus conflict with one another. It means that all protest on the part of the people is directed into channels that

they control.

What the Money Establishment does not want, what it fears with dread, is that the people as a whole, middle class and working class, will mobilise together into a great patriotic movement which will gather the force necessary to really challenge its rule.

So it encourages the continued division of the people into classes, each thinking that the other is to blame for the nation's misfortune. The resentment of 'middle class' against 'working class' is channelled into the Conservative Party, the resentment of 'working class' against 'middle class' into the Labour Party. Programmes, propaganda and rhetoric are offered which play on this resentment. The people are divided like poor boobies, fighting each other instead of their real enemy. The real enemy meanwhile smilingly sits upstairs, pulls all the strings and calls the tune to which both parties dance. The real enemy in fact knows that there is only one party that rules — his party, though it doesn't have a party name. It just operates now in the form of the 'Conservative' Party, then in the form of the 'Labour' Party. The farce of 'elections' is maintained so that people are made to feel they have a choice between the two — or the Liberal Party, which is just a branch of the same establishment.

SAME OLD SEE-SAW

So what do we get? We get the Conservatives nominally in power for a few years but never really ruling. Then we get Labour nominally in power for a few years but never really ruling. We have had the same old see-saw for close on a lifetime. Meanwhile the country has gone down, down and down.

Neither is in power for very long because the balance between the two is very evenly maintained. The big boys who control the show see to that. So long as the nation is split into classes, that is how it will continue. We will go on for the next fifty years as we have gone on for the last fifty years. That is if we continue to be boobies and not see through the game.

If we don't want to go on in the same way for the next fifty years, if we want to have a party in power with the strength to really govern and to defy all the pressure of the Money Establishment, it has got to

be a party that can really unite the people, a party which has a national appeal that rises above classes.

Neither the Conservative or Labour Parties can ever become that.

Each is too entrenched in its own class traditions and its own outdated modes of thought. Indeed, the very name of one is enough to repel the partisans of the other.

So, hard though it may be to accept the fact — and harder still to put it into practice, a new party is the only answer.

And this must be first of all a party that can unite the whole people into a truly national community, a community of all classes, of all occupations, of all interests: a party which places prime emphasis on the Nation.

Secondly, it must be a party whose policy is based on a truly scientific and informed appreciation of the mechanics of modern political power — in particular the mechanics of money power that currently rule politics throughout most of the world, so that it is armed with the knowledge and the ability to protect the people against the tyranny of the Money Establishment.

Thirdly, it must be a party whose leadership is of proven moral fibre, tested in the severest struggle, with the cohesion and discipline that come of unity of ideals and strength of faith, so that it will not be a leadership that will abdicate responsibility under the many pressures to which it will be subjected by the powerful forces that will oppose it.

Finally, it must be a party able to galvanise into new life all the great spiritual energies that lie dormant in the people of Britain, and in particular the youth of Britain; a party that will be able to inspire by pointing to great new goals, to call forth dedication and sacrifice by the power of its inspiration, by the magnetism of its ideals.

We have seen in the rise of the National Front the coming in Britain of a new party that has the potential to become this kind of force, and for this reason we support every effort that will build the National Front up into a real political power in Britain.

We do so at the same time with no illusions, for we know just how hard and how long will be the fight to establish such a party on the scale that is needed to win. All the entrenched habits of thinking along old party lines, combined with the determination of the Money Establishment to maintain the old party structure, will make this fight a herculean one, fit only to be undertaken by the most resolute spirits.

But we keep at the task because we know that it is the only way by which a great nation can be reborn through the reawakened soul of a great people.

WHY THEY SUPPORT THE NF

TRADE UNIONIST



Tom Lamb is an engineer on the staff of the London Electricity Board. He is Vice Chairman of his local Works Committee and a Shop Steward for the ETU. He says: "I was an official of

the Battersea Liberal Party before joining the Labour Party in 1950. I served as a member of the local Labour Party General Management Committee and as a Ward Secretary. I became disillusioned with the old political parties through my personal experience. I came to see that they were undemocratic internally, and that there was little difference between their policies. I had abandoned political work in disgust, but then in 1968 I was given an NF policy leaflet which to my mind covered every important issue of the day. The NF is the only party that intends to stop being kicked around by the international money men."

R.A.F. OFFICER



Wing Commander P. Lewis-Witham, RAF (Retired), was a founder of the RAF Regiment. He says: "Britain has lost an Empire. Her voice in the world is muted. Our administration wallows

in moral cowardice. Thugs and vandals roam the streets. Pornography destroys the morals of our youth. TV favours 'weirdies' and left-wing cranks. News media supports and encompasses the country's enemies. There is no national pride or patriotism. Our towns and cities bulge with the overspill from the markets of the Caribbean and the bazaars of Dacca. Tomorrow it is intended that we shall be a political and economic province of Europe. Thank God our war dead cannot see our shame.

"I support the National Front because this is our last chance to become great again."

HOUSEWIFE



Mrs. Ellen Thompson is a Housewife with 2 grown up sons and 3 grand-children. She says: "For many years I was a regular Labour voter, but I stopped supporting Lab-

our when the British Nationalities Act was passed in 1948, letting in the immigrants. I was prompted to join the National Front after hearing their candidate for North Islington at the last election, the Rev. Brian Green, explain their policies at a meeting. The main parties are still allowing immigrants to pour into Britain. The children are taught nothing in schools except how to be unpatriotic. The Church preaches nothing but Communist propaganda. The Government ignores the wishes of the people on every issue, such as the Common Market. I think the NF speaks out for what ordinary people believe but can't always express."

BUSINESSMAN



George Parsons is a Cardiff business man, dealing mainly in property and owning some racehorses. He served in the RAF in the last war. He is married and has three children. He says:

"I joined the National Front 3 years ago, having been a member of the Liberal Party for many years. From 1962 to 1965 I was leader of the Liberal Party group on Cardiff City Council, and contested Cardiff South constituency on behalf of the Liberals in the 1966 General Election. I am now Chairman of Cardiff NF Branch, and I organised the successful 'Support the Springboks' march in Cardiff two years ago. For the past 8 years I have run a Cardiff youth club. I left the Liberal Party because it was moving far to the left. I have always looked for a party which truly put Britain first."

MILKMAN



Patrick Leyman is 23 and lives in South London. He is employed as a milk roundsman for a local dairy firm. He says: "I have been deeply interested in politics for a number of years,

but I was never able to give my support to any of the old parties because despite their apparent differences on some subjects they all seemed in favour of multi-racialism. I was brought up in a part of London hardest hit by coloured immigration, and I know what misery it has caused. I joined the National Front 3 years ago after reading reports of NF demonstrations in support of the Whites in Rhodesia. For the past year I have been Hon. Treasurer of Wandsworth Branch. I was attracted to the National Front, not only because of its radical policies, but because of its activist approach."

STUDENT



Stephen Coniam is studying clinical medicine at Westminster Hospital, having obtained his BA from Trinity College, Cambridge. He says: "During my last years at Grammar School I

considered myself to be a 'left-wing socialist', stood as Labour candidate in the school elections and canvassed on behalf of the Labour Party in the 1966 General Election. During my first year at Trinity I supported the Fabian Society and the Labour Club. Despite my left-wing views on many subjects, I always considered myself to be pro-British, and it was therefore with considerable interest that I read some copies of Spearhead that had been sent to me by my brother, who was at a teacher training college. After careful study of the Nationalist case, we both eventually joined the National Front."

JOIN THEM AND WORK FOR BRITAIN'S FUTURE

THE NATIONAL FRONT:

THE National Front, by far Britain's biggest patriotic political party, was formed in 1967 as a result of a merger between a number of smaller nationalist organisations who realised that no matter what local successes they had achieved in the past and might be able to achieve in the future, the decline of Britain could only be halted if the British people could be presented with a single, united and national alternative to the Tory, Labour and Liberal parties.

In the first instance the National Front was formed out of a union between the League of Empire Loyalists, led by Mr. A. K. Chesterton, M.C., and the British National Party led by Mr. John Bean. The inaugural meeting of the new movement took place at Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, in the Spring of 1967. The enemies of British revival were clearly afraid of this development, for elements of all manner of Communist, Left Wing, and other anti-British gangster organisations rallied outside the Hall and attempted to intimidate the patriots attending the meeting by resort to mob violence. But the meeting was a resounding success, and the movement was given a great start.

The first big campaign in which the NF involved itself was contesting the 1968 Greater London Council elections. Some results were very encouraging, with a number of NF candidates winning between 7 and 12 per cent of the poll. The movement also instigated its systematic leafletting campaigns which provoked a wide interest in its aims particularly in respect of its opposition to Coloured Immigration, Britain's entry into the Common Market, and the current trends of the Permissive Society.

As the movement steadily attracted public attention other patriotic organisations rallied under the NF flag. Such organisations included the Greater Britain Movement, the English National Party, the Anti-Communist

League, and elements of the Anglo-Rhodesia Society and the National Democratic Party.

Because of the unwillingness of the National Press to give fair coverage to the policies of the movement, the party soon realised that it was necessary, in its early formative stage, to 'hit the headlines' as often as possible by all manner of demonstrations, marches and 'stunts'. This necessity led to the development of the NF cadre of Activists whose hard work, often in dangerous circumstances, ensured that within two or three years the name National Front became known in every home in the land.

In the early years of its existence Press mentions of the name of the movement were always preceded by such words as "the extreme Right Wing . . ." But now the movement is so well known that journalists do not waste their time on employing such adjectives. Furthermore, newspapers are able to employ simply the initials of the party in headlines.

FIRST PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION

The first Parliamentary election the party contested was the by-election in Acton, West London, in 1968, the candidate being Mr. Andrew Fountaine, former President of the B.N.P. This was a hard-fought campaign, and despite its slender resources compared to the financial assets of the opposition and the last-minute distribution of anonymous smear leaflets, the party was able to win more than six per cent of the poll.

Following this election the NF contested numerous local Borough Council elections in 1968 and 1969. Some results, as was to be expected from such a new party, were very low indeed, but others were most encouraging. In South and East London NF candidates were able to secure upwards of ten per cent of the poll, and the beating

of Liberal Party candidates into third place was not an unusual feature, which results caused local papers to remark that the NF "showed the potential of becoming Britain's third party".

In order to keep the pot boiling between elections, and to promote more widespread interest in the movement, NF Activists engaged in a wide range of demonstrations. The first of these was a march to Enoch Powell's London home at the end of 1968 in order to express support for his speeches on Immigration. This was followed by an extensive counter-demonstration against a massive Left Wing demonstration hostile to Rhodesia, which took place in the Strand, London, in Spring, 1969. NF members later won even more publicity by such actions as counter-demonstrations against meetings in the London School of Economics and against Communist inspired plays, and heckling all manner of anti-British public meetings.

News of the NF soon spread to the Provinces, and Branches started to be formed in all parts of the country, including Bristol, Brighton, Tonbridge Wells, Huddersfield, Liverpool, Manchester, Leicester. Many of these Branches soon got to work contesting in local elections. The most outstanding performance in elections during 1969-70 were put up by Huddersfield Branch — some candidates winning up to a third of the votes cast. Huddersfield results inspired the dynamic Wolverhampton Branch to engage in local hustings, and during 1970 one Wolverhampton NF candidate was able to win 38 per cent of the poll — the highest result so far achieved by an NF candidate.

The NF was able to mount ten candidates



SCENES FROM GENERAL ELECTION 1970

Left: Committee rooms of NF candidate for N. Islington, The Rev. Brian Green.

Right: House of NF supporter who believes in displaying his sympathies.



A MOVEMENT OF ACTION



TYPICAL ACTION SHOTS

Left: NF marches through London to yearly Cenotaph parade.
Right: Poster parade through Wolverhampton in protest against immigration.



in the 1970 General Election — in Huddersfield, Wolverhampton, Leicester, Cardiff, Enfield, Islington, Ilford, Southall, Deptford and Battersea. This was the movement's first involvement in a General election, and percentages of the poll varied between 3.3 and 5.6. Number of votes cast varied between 716 and 1,592. The training and lessons which the movement learned in this exercise will prove invaluable during future Parliamentary election fights.

At the end of 1970 Mr. Chesterton, then Chairman of the NF Directorate, resigned his position and the membership later elected in his place Mr. John O'Brien, formerly the Chairman of the British Defence League and a member of the Executive of the National Democratic Party.

PROGRESS IN PROVINCES

One of the features of the development of the movement during 1971 has been the progress of Provincial branches. In Wolverhampton the membership has grown to such an extent that they were able to secure

premises in order to open a fully-fledged and licensed Social Club, which provides the Branch not only with a useful source of funds, but also a very comfortable meeting and conference centre. Leicester Branch steadily improved its organisational structure and in the Summer was able to win third place, beating the Liberal, in a six-cornered local election fight — a result that caused great distress to the local Establishment.

Bristol Branch likewise has improved its internal structure to the degree that it was able to mount 12 candidates in the local elections. While none of the candidates exceeded 10 per cent, their appearance provoked an hysterical reaction from the Left, which in turn won for the movement considerable publicity and facilities for Branch officers to state the NF case. New groups are now in process of being formed in areas adjacent to Bristol.

The most startling growth has taken place in Lancashire. Earlier in 1971 Mr. John O'Brien was able to persuade the Manchester Branch of the N.D.P. to join

the National Front. Under the direction of dynamic leadership, the Branch has swelled in size and was able to establish two new Groups in the outer suburbs of the City. More importantly, local NF involvement in a Race Relations case in Blackburn won the movement such substantial publicity that within two months of a Blackburn Branch being formed 60 new members had been won.

Perhaps the most significant NF activity is annual parade to and ceremony at the Cenotaph in Whitehall, London. These parades were started five years ago when the Wilson Government forbade the laying of a wreath for Rhodesian Servicemen who lost their lives in the two Great Wars. The NF determined that wreaths for Rhodesia would be laid — hence the institution of the parades. On the first parade there were perhaps only 150 NF members present. But as each year has gone by they have grown bigger, until the parade in November, 1971, was supported by more than 850 people.

BRITAIN FIRST

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NATIONAL FRONT MEETING

The NF has held many stirring patriotic meetings up and down Britain.



Programme of the National Front

1. To replace what is now known as 'The Commonwealth' by a modern British world system which, while ensuring the sovereign independence of each nation, would work for the closest co-operation between the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Rhodesia, and in which, if they so desired, the Republics of South Africa and Eire would each occupy an honoured place.
2. To permit the association with this new world system of approved Afro-Asian countries on terms acceptable to its foundation members.
3. To achieve for this system adequate economic and agricultural self-sufficiency to make possible the creation of the financial and military strength needed to guarantee its freedom both from Communist domination and coercion by the power of the international money-lending houses and their financial and political agencies.
4. To restore the issue and control of the national currency to the Crown.
5. To establish in Great Britain firm and democratic government, responsible for and to the British people, with courage to cure the Nation of the spiritual sickness that generates more sympathy for the murderer, thug and criminal than for their unfortunate victims, and fails to pro-

vide society the backing necessary to maintain the rule of law.

6. To introduce such Constitutional Reforms as are necessary to safeguard and improve the status and responsibilities of British Citizenship, providing opportunities for additional methods of public representation; curbing the disturbing trend towards over-centralisation and irresponsible bureaucratic dictatorship; and re-affirming the basic Rights and Freedoms that are the prerogatives of the British People.
7. To preserve our British native stock in the United Kingdom, to prevent inter-racial strife such as is seen in the United States of America, and to eradicate race hatred, by terminating non-white immigration, with humane and orderly repatriation of non-white immigrants and their dependants and descendants who have entered since the passing of the British Nationality Act, 1948.
8. To seek within non-Communist Europe and elsewhere suitable alliances which would replace involvement in treaty organisations destructive to national sovereignty, and would resist hostile interference by the United Nations and similar organisations.
9. To safeguard Britain's survival in the technological age by stopping the brain-drain through providing incentives, and if need be imposing contractual obligations, whereby British students who take advantage

of state-aided training in advanced science and technology repay the debt owed to the country by devoting to its service their skills over a given number of years.

10. To give unremitting support to British and other European communities overseas in their maintenance of civilisation in lands threatened with a reversion to barbarism.
11. To review financial 'overseas aid' and other gifts by Britain where there is neither strategic nor political compensation therefor.
12. To foster the wise use of the country's natural resources of land and water both to ensure increased productivity and to preserve as a national heritage our rural amenities against undue urban encroachment.
13. To ensure that just wages, salaries and profits, founded on a fair partnership between employers and employees, are guaranteed by maintaining the principle of private enterprise within a framework of national guidance, wherein employees would be genuinely represented in all matters pertaining to hours, wages and working conditions. Consumer interests would also be represented to ensure protection from monopolistic and other malpractices.
14. To encourage home-ownership to give the people a personal stake in their country.

FIND OUT MORE

The National Front is Britain's fastest-growing party which says: "Put Britain and the British people first!". It is the true voice of the British people. Its main policies have been proved by one opinion poll after another to represent the views of the great majority of the British people. Find out more about the National Front by completing this form and sending it to: *The Secretary, National Front, 408 Seven Sisters Road, London, N.4. (Tel. 01 802 7866)*

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INVEST IN BRITAIN

YOU couldn't make a better investment than an investment in the future of your country, could you?

But today, Britain doesn't appear to have much of a future, thanks to the ruinous policies of the old parties.

Only the National Front speaks up for the British people. Only the National Front is there fighting the battle to stop immigration, to prevent Britain being dragged into the Common Market, to force a return of law and order and to challenge a fraudulent financial system which cripples both private enterprise and the working man.

The National Front needs money. It needs the funds to print leaflets, pamphlets and posters, to fight elections, to mount demonstrations, to organise the biggest patriotic movement in Britain.

So invest in your country's future. Send a donation to the National Front Fighting Fund today. It will be money well spent.

Please send your donation to: *The National Front, 408 Seven Sisters Road, London N.4.*

Join the National Front Today!